

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 32. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1811.

[No. 1347.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

I WILL SELL  
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF  
LANDS, viz.

10,000 Acres lying in Knox county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 Acres in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.

1,000 Acres in Washington county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO GIRL, about 12 or 13 years old—she is a good spinner, and accustomed entirely to house business.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 10th, 1811.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

31 Salt-Petre,  
By SAM'L. TROTTER

FOR RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE

ON Main street next door to Joseph H. Davids, Esq. at present occupied by Mr. Porter Clay—for terms apply to Mr. Saml. Ayres, nearly opposite the premises. Possession may be had immediately.

Lexington, June 27th, 1811.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber, wishes respectfully to inform the public that he has commenced CARDING WOOL at his mill, (late M'Connell's) near Lexington on the Frankfort road—at eight cents per pound—batter's wool four cents per pound.

July 15th, 1811—7w.

Thomas Royle.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has removed to Lexington, and will practice LAW in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine, Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his services to those who may wish to transact foreign business through the medium of the French or Spanish language.—He resides on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Maj. J. Wyatt.

May 28th, 1811.—tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE whom it may concern are hereby informed, that at the County Court holden for the county of Bath in the month of October next, we shall apply to said county court for an order establishing a Town on the lands of the subscribers, agreeable to an act of assembly, in such cases made and provided; said Town to be located and laid off, adjacent and around the premises held on by the commissioners as the seat of justice for said county, under an act of the general assembly.

Richard Menefee,  
Thomas Deye Owings.

July 10th, 1811.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three apprentices to the printing business. Apply to,

THOMAS T. SKILLMAN

Lexington July 8 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

BOOK-SELLERS & STATIONERS,

Franklin Head, Market-street, Pittsburgh  
Will publish early this summer.

A GERMAN ALMANACK  
For 1812.

Calculated for the meridian of Pittsburgh, and will serve without any sensible variation, for the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, &c.

Also, for 1812.

Cramer's Pittsburgh & Magazine

ALMANACKS.

The merchants of the Western country will be supplied at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, either by the dozen or groce.

BLUE GRASS SEED,

THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryant's Station has for sale 50 bushels of blue grass seed, of the present year's growth, at \$2 per bushel.

Also—5000 wt. of Salt-petre BACON.

Also—500 wt. of new HOGS' LARD.

William Robertson.

July 12th, 1811.—tf.

JOHN R. JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Campbell, in Water street, he intends to commence his profession of

Sign & Ornamental Painting.

He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner, on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at the theatre.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For Sale at this office.

Boarding School  
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies, will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High-street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the polite extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars.

March 11th, 1811.

50 DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, a negro man by the name of SIMONE.

About twenty two years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and well built in proportion to height, and when talked to by any person, is apt to have a down look, his dress a light mixed home spun clothing, and has a dark coloured surtout; the last account I had of him, he was riding a sorrel horse, lame in one of his hind legs, near Bairdstown, Kentucky, he being very artful I expect he will alter his name, and endeavor to pass as a freeman. Any person bringing said negro home to me on Goose creek, Summer county, Tennessee, or securing him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

St.

John Mills.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

TO whoever will give evidence, and will prosecute to conviction the trespasser who entered the orchard of the subscriber on Sunday the 14th instant, and assaulted, abused and wounded Thomas Sprake, who has the plantation on rent. Let this be an apology to parents, guardians and masters, should their children or servants be dealt with as the law authorizes, when found trespassing within the enclosures of the subscriber's plantation, adjoining west of Lexington—as all persons are hereby prohibited from travelling through, hunting on, or removing any timber from the premises, or doing any damage whatever.

R. Patterson.

July 16, 1811.

For Sale.

TWO hundred and thirty acres of first rate LAND lying 4 miles east of Lexington, 100 acres well improved—the balance valuable wooded and timbered, with never failing water. This land being situated convenient to Lexington, and the high price for firewood makes it valuable. I will sell it low for cash in hand, or on a long credit for the greatest part of the purchase money. For terms apply to the subscriber, three miles from Lexington, on Russell's road.

JOHN STARKS.

June 11, 1811.  
N. B. The above land will be sold with a general warranty deed.

JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette, from Philadelphia,

PART 2, VOL. 13, and PART 1, VOL. 14 OF Dr. Rees's New Cyclopædia.

Subscribers to this work will please apply and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late

Rev. DOCT<sup>r</sup> M'CALLA,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political—together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols. Thomas's History of Printing in America.

Containing an interesting biography of printers—an account of newspapers, and a concise view of the discovery and progress for the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6TH VOL. OF

The American Register,

Or general Repository of History, Politics and Science.

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Tucker's Blackstone

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Dallas's ditto

Washington's do.

Lawes' Pleading

Chapman's Chemistry

Cullen's Practice

Medical Lexicon

Duncan's Dispensatory, &c.

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late publications.

PURSUANT to a decree of the General Court, in the suit in chancery, James Southall's heirs are complainants, and the heirs and representatives of Richard Hogg, dec'd. defendants. We the undersigned being appointed commissioners by the said decree will on Thursday the 25th of August next, attend at the house of John Campbell in Henry county, on the premises expose to public sale at six months credit the defendant's interest in 7,500 acres of land, located, surveyed, and patented in the name of Richard Hogg: said land will be laid off in lots to accommodate purchasers. Bond with approved security will be required.

Anthony Bartlett,

John Russell,

Amrose Quarles,

Preston W. Brown,

Robt and Thomas,

Edward George.

June 25th, 1811.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Clarke circuit court, pronounced at their June term 1811 in a suit in chancery, Henry Crose was complainant and Robert Peebles, heirs and Administrators, defendants.—The under named subscribers commissioners appointed by the said court, will sell to the highest bidder for ready money, on the 17th day of September next, the PLANTATION where the said Henry Crose now lives, containing 124 acres, which land was sold by the said Henry Crose to the aforesaid Robert Peebles dec'd. and lies on Strode's Creek, about three miles from Winchester, the sale will be made on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS SCOTT,

THOMAS WORNALL.

July 5th, 1811.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

NEFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and canopies, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthisic.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,  
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.  
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTTS.

Andrew M'Calla

IRON WORKS.

Slate Iron Works are now in full blast.

BOTH FURNACE and FORGE are in complete operation. Castings executed in the neatest manner, with dispatch. All kinds of machinery cast on the shortest notice, out of as soft metal as yet discovered in the United States, and warranted to stand as severe heat.

BAR IRON

Of a superior quality to any made on this side the mountains, and equal to DORSEY'S celebrated Iron, forged to suit customers. Having lately found this choice IRON ORE, will, on application of any of my customers, guarantee the CASTINGS to be of a superior quality—and the BAR IRON much superior to iron generally made in the Pittsburgh country, not inferior to DORSEY IRON. Being desirous of increasing the Iron and Casting business in the county of Bath, I propose selling all my property in the state of Kentucky, except my establishment and future residence in Bath county. Lewis Sanders, Esq. is fully authorized to sell my farm adjoining Robert Barr's, Esq. on the Limestone road, containing

510 1-2 Acres,

With all the stock, farming utensils, &c. thereunto belonging. Also

1000 or 1200 Acres

In the forks of Elkhorn, near Pemberton's mill, known as Jordan's pre-emption.

275 Acres

of Land in Scott county, adjoining the Hon. Richard Johnson, including a valuable mill seat on Elkhorn. Also, all the town property, consisting of various

Houses & Lots

In Lexington and adjoining.—As well as all the Lands of my deceased father, in the state of Kentucky, which by purchase has become exclusively the property of the subscriber. Great bargains may be had for CASH in HAND.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS.

May 4th, 1811.

SAMUEL OWENS—TAYLOR

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

BEGS leave once more to return his thanks to the generous citizens of Lexington and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received, since he commenced business in this place. He wishes to inform them that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he procured the fashions of the season—and will from time to time be able to give those who may favour him with their work, the prevailing fashion of the day—as he has made such arrangements at Philadelphia as will enable him at all times to procure them as the changes take place in that city.

HE HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME

SWORDS

Of every description—which will be sold up on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, June 11, 1811.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy being authorised by the legislature of Kentucky to dispose of their donation LANDS, do offer the following tracts for sale, viz.—

2780 Acres

On the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Saline creek.

1600 Acres

In two surveys, adjoining Col. Waggoner's

755 Acres

Adjoining Maj. Fielding Jones. All those lands lie near together, and are valuable. They will be sold together, or in separate tracts—several valuable farms on them, a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in 6 annual instalments. For further particulars, apply to Nathaniel Harris and Maddox Fisher, in Lexington, Ky.

6m

LEE'S

PATENT MEDICINE STORE,

NEW-YORK.

SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT

Waldemard Mentelle's Store

LEXINGTON, AND

Dudley & Trigg's Store

FRANKFORT—viz.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Corn Plaster,

Itch Ointment,

Essence of Mustard,

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

\* A liberal discount allowed to druggists and wholesale purchasers. Recommendations and cures of the above, to be seen at the store of W. Mentelle.

March 4th, 1811.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented from Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloth as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

New Store,

Morrison, Fisher & Sutton,

HAVE just opened in the house lately occupied by Halstead & Meglone, nearly opposite the centre of the market house—a complete and handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF,

Dry Goods || Queens

Groceries || China and

Hard Ware || Glass Ware,

Laid in at Philadelphia chiefly with ready money, upon advantageous terms, which will enable them to sell uncommonly low for cash.

Lexington, May 13th, 1811.

tf.

New Store.

J. & B. BOSWELL

Have just opened a complete and handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

IN the house next to Robert Miller, and opposite the Market house. Their assortment being carefully selected, and purchased upon the best terms, they are enabled to sell as cheap bargains as any store in the western country, either by wholesale or retail. Their assortment consists of a general variety of

Dry Goods, || Queens,

Groceries || China &

Hard Ware, || Glass Ware,

tf. Lexington, May 2d, 1811.

FOR SALE,

1,000 ACRES OF LAND, lying at the main Forks of Licking near Falmouth in Pendleton county: this tract includes a part of both forks and runs down about five hundred poles on both sides of the main creek—more than half the tract is bottom land of the first quality with an excellent growth of Timber and great plenty of good Spring Water. There is an excellent Mill site on the south fork and another on the north fork, where the water never fails—it is about thirty miles to the Ohio by water and about ten by land. The entry was made for John May in October 1780, and surveyed in June 1784, and patented in 1785—This land was conveyed by James Hughes to Charles Humphreys and Thomas Bodley in trust, to secure the payment of certain debts; for some of which Frederick Ridgely stood bound as security, and at the request of the said Hughes, was conveyed by the said Trustees to the subscriber in trust to sell for the payment of said debts.—The title is believed to be entirely indisputable, and a deed with general warranty on the part of the said Hughes will be made to the purchaser.—A part of the purchase money will be required in hand or at a short date—persons inclined to purchase may apply to the subscriber or to Frederick Ridgely in Lexington—James Hughes as his Agent duly authorized to sell, will attend at Falmouth on the 8th, and 9th, of August next—to shew and sell the said land, either together or in small tracts.

HENRY CLAY, Trustee.

July 20th, 1811.—t. 10. A.

Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,



ACKNOWLEDGES

with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers &

the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay for a term of years the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

New Millinery.

MRS. BROWN,

LATE of Baltimore, has just imported from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, more an extensive and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY; consisting of the following articles, which she offers for sale on low terms, on Mill street, two doors above Main street, in Lexington.

Fashionable straw bonnets—Scarlet, pink, orange, nets and hats \$ blue and black cambric Fancy chip do. \$ bricks Ribbons plain and figured \$ do. Seeded do. \$ Cambric muslins \$ do. Book do. \$ do. Artificial flowers \$ do. Ostrich feathers \$ do. Spanish mantles \$ do. Caps and turbans \$ do. Picket leno \$ do. Lace sleeves, silkstock \$ do. Spider net do. \$ do. Ladies' kid gloves \$ do. Lace trimming \$ do. Fashionable shawls \$ do. Gold fringe \$ do. Black mode \$ do. Cotton balls, tapes \$ do. Silk handkerchiefs \$ do. Buttons \$ do. Sarcenets different colours \$ do. Postillion velvet caps \$ do. Leather, jockeys do. \$ do. Crapes, British lace \$ do. Silk oil cloth hat covers \$ do.

Wanted immediately two or three young women to work at the millinery business. None need apply without good recommendations, and who have some knowledge of the business.

Lexington, July 20 —tf.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court.

JUNE TERM, 1811.

Daniel Morris, John Morris & William Chambers—Complainants,



## FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

## IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

The ship Pacific, captain Stanton, arrived at this port yesterday—she left Liverpool the 8th ult. and furnishes the editors of the New-York Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser, with London papers to the evening of the 6th June.

Besides our extracts, private letters express a confident opinion, that the king of England could not exist much longer, as a bodily affliction was the dropsey.

The news from Spain and Portugal is not so late by the Pacific as before received here direct from Lisbon. The London papers however contain the official accounts of the late battles.

Lord Melville died at Edinburgh on the 29th May, where he had gone to attend the funeral of his friend Lord President Blair.

## EXTRACTS.

LONDON, May 29.

The following article proves the desire of Bonaparte to conciliate America; and though his object may be to embroil England with that country, that so far he is acting towards her with good faith.

Lift of American vessels arrived or carried into France since the 21st of November last, and now released under the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees:

The Atlas, Forbes, do.; the Female, Greagh, do.; M. L. Johnson, do.; Ann Harrismonday, from N. York; Traveler, Pendergraft, do.; Grace Ann Green, Green, ditto; Susan Emeline, Hutchinson, from Philadelphia; Meteor, Hawley, do.; Liberty, Scherr, do.; Hare Beldy, from Bolton; Lydia Killholm, do.; Sally, from Marblehead; the Adventure, Collyer, do.; the Alert, Nicholls, from Newburyport, and the Bird, Evans, from Salem.

(Signed) The Minister of For. Aff. DUKE DE BASSANO.

June 4.

Paris papers to the 29th ult. have arrived. They contain a most important article, as to the truth of which we have every reason to be alarmed—that the allied army has been defeated in another engagement with Massena. Bonaparte is still pursuing his tour of pleasure, with his empress and infant king. The imperial party left Caen on the 26th ult. on their way to Cherbourg.

The more we contemplate the situation of the allied army in the peninsula, the more we are convinced that the termination of the contest must prove fatal to our brave countrymen in that quarter.

By the Anhalt mail we have letters from St. Petersburg, as late as the 11th May. They do not at all countenance the idea of an immediate war between Russia and France.

It is said that government has obtained the consent of the Cortes and Regency to take 30,000 Spaniards into British pay.

Lord Wellington has issued a proclamation at Lisbon, from his own private press, in consequence of the Portuguese government having declined to publish it. The reader will recollect that his lordship last year, recommended to the people of Portugal, in the probable line of march of the French, to remove all their valuables within the lines for safe custody. This the government would not publish at the time. The noble lord has now printed it; and in a second column, publishes another, in which he says—that the prudence of his recommendation is now proved. If his advice had been followed, they would not have had to deplore the losses they have suffered; and he again warns them to be on their guard—and even now to place their property out of the reach of the enemy, as after all they may attempt, and even be able to return.

## June 5.

## IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

At the moment our paper was going to press it was strongly rumoured that a vessel had arrived from Alicante, the master of which says—"It was rumoured there and confidently believed that Massena, reinforced by Suchet, from Catalonia, with 15,000 men, had attacked Sir Brent Spencer on the 24th ult. and after a sanguinary contest, in which vast numbers were slain on each side, the English were obliged to retire from the position they occupied. The captain whose name we hear is Wilton, left Alicante on the 29th ult.

No official bulletins as to the state of his majesty's health have yet been published. We learn however, from the most authentic private sources, that his majesty's disorder, which is principally confined to the mind, has been so long protracted, that little or no hopes are entertained of his ever resuming the royal functions. His majesty is said to have been more tranquil through the whole of yesterday than he had been since he was seized with the violent paroxysm on Friday. But although he slept six hours on Monday night, he awoke with so low a pulse yesterday morning, as to be unable to take any exercise. The swelling in his legs is not considered immediately dangerous.

The American consul has arrived from France, having left Paris on the 26th ult. It is supposed that he has brought from Mr. Ruffell, charged'affaires in that city, a further confirmation of the relinquishment of American shipping and property in French harbors.

On Monday morning, died at his house in Tenterden street, after a lingering illness, in the 70th year of his age, Henry Herbert, earl of Carnarvon, and Baron Porchester, of High Clive, in the county of Hants, privy councillor, and L. L. D. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Henry George Lord Porchester, M. P. from Cricklade.

June 6.

A Mr. M' Rae is arrived from Morlaix, with dispatches for the American

minister in London. We are informed that they announce the release of all American ships seized in France between certain dates; and that the Berlin and Milan decrees were absolutely rescinded, so far as they related to the United States.

The duke of Cadore has been superseded by Maret, Bonaparte's secretary, who has written to the American agent thus:—SIR,—By a decision of the emperor the American ships and their cargoes which have arrived in the French ports since the 2d of November are let at liberty.

I have the honor, &amp;c. BASSANO.

LONDON, June 4.

The Times and Russians are flattered to have concluded another armistice of 40 days, for the purpose of entering into preliminaries of peace. It is said in one letter, that a new motive of hostility has arisen between Russia and France. A courier of the latter was taken by the Russians on his way to the Turkish camp north of Adrianople. His papers were examined, and by them it appeared that there subsisted a connection between Bonaparte and the Ottoman Porte hostile to the interest of Alexander.

Letters from Memel to the 16th of May contradict the assertion that the King of Prussia had acceded to the Rhenish Confederation by furnishing a quota of 27,000 men.

It is remarkable, says the Globe of the 4th ult. that Lord Melville died on the birth day of his old friend Mr. Fox. On the evening previous to his death, he had been employed in making a number of arrangements relative to the family, and had begun a letter to Mr. Percival, recommending them to his attention, but he is said to have died suddenly of apoplexy.

An 80 gun ship called the Pacificator, was launched the middle of May last, at Antwerp.

The Levee of the Duke of York on the 3d ult. was attended by 500 generals and other officers; it being a general assembly of the military officers, to congratulate the Duke on his re-appointment to be commander in chief.

The London Star, of the 9th ult. says, "A vote of credit for three Millions was agreed to last night in the Committee of Supply. This proceeding, which indicates the approaching termination of the Session, gave rise to a very interesting conversation on our general policy. In the present critical and unsettled state of affairs, it has been hinted in the Ministerial Circles that instead of a prorogation, an adjournment from fortnight to fortnight is likely to take place."

## OF AMERICA—IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, the 5th of June, on the subject of a vote of credit, Mr. Whitbread observed.

"With respect to America also, the House had resolved, 'that the intercourse with that country was uncertain and interrupted.' It must be recollected that a few years ago we had been told by the authors and advocates of the orders in council, that the trade with America would not be much affected by them; that trade would force its own way; that America would soon see her true interest; and that our intercourse with that country would remain undiminished. America, at that time, told this country, that if she persisted in orders so contrary to the rights of independent nations, she would suspend the intercourse between the two countries. The authors of our orders in council anticipated no evils from this measure; but the distresses of our manufacturers now clearly proved that great evils had resulted from it, and that the loss of the American market had been severely felt in this country. No man attempted to deny the sufferings of our manufacturers, or to say that they were overflated in their petition. Their misery was sufficiently well known to the world, and the only reason alleged for not going into a committee was the impossibility of giving them any substantial relief. If the enquiry should, however, now take place, he hoped that it might still be possible to prevail upon ministers to retract their steps with respect to America, and to reopen that market to our exports.

We had been often told, that it was impossible to repeal those orders in council, until the French decrees should have been repealed. If, however, the Berlin and Milan decrees were now actually repealed, why not repeal the orders in council? If there were doubts whether the French had really repealed those decrees or not, should not some experiment be made to learn whether they were sincere or not? When it had been in the power of ministers to put this matter to the test, it appeared to him that a noble lord (the marquis Wellesley) had shewn a dilatoriness, and a negligence of conduct, which was quite astonishing. In his negotiations with the American ambassador, he appeared to shew a considerable degree of inattention. The American minister had left the country; the negotiations had been completely broken off, and must recommence when Mr. Foster shall arrive in America. The communications between the two governments had now been published in America, and he could conceive no other reason for having denied them to the house of commons, but merely to gain time. He could not avoid feeling very sincere regret, that a minister of such talents and such temper of Mr. Pinkney should have left the country. There never was a minister whose patience and forbearance had been more put to the trial than Mr. Pinkney's, and he thought that it would be hardly possible to find a negotiator equal to him, and

not only for supporting the interests of his own country, but for discussing with fairness the points which were disputed between the two countries.

The lord Chancellor, in reply to Mr. Whitbread, observed, "With regard to what had fallen from the hon. gentleman as to our commerce with America, Mr. P. believed that no man in this country ever seriously believed the Milan and Berlin decrees absolutely repealed. It was true they had been repealed prospectively, and conditionally; that is to say, either when Great Britain should give up her Orders in Council, and also her blockade, which was stated to be a novelty. If we would consent to give up these, and all the maritime rights which our present power was founded on, then they were to be repealed; or if we refused to give up our maritime rights, and America would take up arms against us, then they were to stand repealed as to America, but not as to us. Could any man suppose that this country would bear such an idea, as that it would endure any let of Ministers who could countenance such degrading proceedings upon such bare and doubtful evidence? The manner in which the intelligence had been brought to us was not to be depended on; it came in such a questionable shape, as would by no means warrant us in repealing our orders in council.

Mr. A. BARING spoke at some length against the orders in council. He thought ministers ought very lately and properly have rescinded them on the declaration by France to America, that the Milan & Berlin decrees had been repealed. It was evident from the conduct of the French government, that Bonaparte was fearful we should think they were repealed, and dreaded our acting accordingly. He (Mr. B.) was of opinion, that if ministers had rescinded the Orders in Council at that time, Bonaparte would have been greatly mortified.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 27.

The Duke of York, Lord Milton gave notice that on an early day he intended to submit a motion to the House on the subject of the re-appointment of the Duke of York to the office of Commander in chief.

The Chancellor of the exchequer withdrew that a day should be named.

Lord Milton said that Thursday next was full, and therefore he could not well fix an early day than Thursday sen'night.

The chancellor of the Exchequer was satisfied with the arrangement.

## CANADA.

QUEBEC, June 27.

The paragraph in the National Intelligencer, the American Government paper, of the 30th May, purporting that the President of the United States, approved of the conduct of Commodore Rodgers in the affair of the Little Belt, and had not granted the enquiry required by the Commodore, remains uncontradicted.

It is of course to be presumed that taking the facts for granted as stated in the Commodore's official letter, the President thinks that he is justifiable by the orders he had received.

A new and extraordinary pretension, that of questioning belligerents on the high seas, is thus advanced by the American government, which, if it is continued to be put in practice, must produce more bloodshed and finally war. We cannot, however, believe that any government of the U. States, will be long supported in a conduct so absurd and ruinous.

What is the most interesting to know is, the impression which the affair of the Little Belt will make in England, and whether recourse will immediately be had to retaliatory measures, or the usual previous course of remonstrance.

## FOURTH OF JULY, 1811.

## SELECTED TOASTS.

AT RICHMOND, VA.

Domestic manufactures;—the source of true independence.

Our senators in Congress—They seem to have forgotten, but the people remember that the powers of the Federal government result "from the compact to which the States are parties;" and not from any principle of consolidation.—The faithful servant should be rewarded with laurels, but the unfaithful planted upon thorns.

THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION—the vital principle of republican democracy.—The frowns of an indignant people, and the oblivious shades of eternal retirement to those public agents who dare to disregard it.

More frequent elections to the Senate of the United States, and less frequent re-elections.

Manufactures—That palladium of our independence, which neither foreign force nor fraud can violate.

Commodore Rogers—May the stars of his flag illuminate the ocean.

AT PETERSBURG, VA.

The heroes and Statesmen of the revolution—Whose fame 'time with his eternal lips shall sing.

The eleventh Congress—Words! words! words!

The press—The tyrant's scourge, the freeman's shield.

The memory of Franklin—Could the thunder of the tyrant appal him who disarmed the bolt of Heaven?

The president—The man of our choice, he possesses our confidence.

The vice president—In youth, in manhood and in age, true to the good old cause.

Jefferson—The blessings of the people cheer the evening of a life devoted to the service of the people.

The freedom of the press—The day star of Heaven too, raises vapours and clouds and storms, but would ye for that forego the blessed light of the sun?

Republicanism—Here may it flourish in immortal youth, unhurt amidst the wars of nations, the wreck of monarchs and the crush of states.

AT GOCHLAND, C. H. VA.

The fourth of July 1776—May the principles declared on that day overhauler the American government.

General Washington—The genius of American liberty shall hover o'er thy tomb, and direct the votary of freedom to where the father of his country lies.

Thomas Jefferson—The fourth and fifth administrations of our federal government will forever speak his praise, and stand imperishable monuments of his greatness.

James Madison—Notwithstanding the clamors which have been raised against him, our confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the present administration, remains firm and unshaken.

George Clinton—the venerable vice-president of the United States—Political partisans and bank stock men may inveigh against him, but he will be revered by the friends of the constitution as the honest defender of that sacred instrument.

Benjamin Franklin—the successful interpreter of nature—His bold and manly opposition to the stamp act, has obtained him honor, lasting as time.

The heroes who fought and bled for the liberties we enjoy—Their bodies have perished, but their deeds shall be immortal.

The right of instruction—a right originating in the nature of representative government—may the delusive arguments of the sophist prove ineffectual when directed to its subversion.

The constitution of our country, and the laws stamp with its seal—The arm of federal authority should be raised to enforce them when opposed by any section of the union.

AT BOSTON.

The president of the United States—Regardless of the rumours of faction, he pursues with honorable perseverance the path of political rectitude and dispenses "equal and exact justice to all nations."

The venerable vice president—He has strangled the many headed hydra whose pestiferous breath has already contaminated the purity of our government.

Thomas Jefferson—Retirement does not diminish the splendour of his virtue, or the respect of his fellow citizens.

The union—The basis of our happiness and political prosperity—we will support it "amicably if we can, forcibly if we must."

The recent triumph of republicanism in Massachusetts—while it has silenced the rebellious threat of faction that the laws "must and will be resisted;"—may it encourage the friends of order to persevere in their patriotic exertions.

The navy—may it ever speak the language of the "President," when its flag is insulted.

The modern Aristides—Who began his political life in cowardice, and ended it in treachery—may he "rest from his labours and his works follow him." Tune "Go to the devil."

Thomas Jefferson—Amid the minor divisions of the republican party he has always retained their united affections and attachments.

## IN MARYLAND.

Thomas Jefferson—he receives the homage of the tyrant's hatred and the patriot's respect.

The worthy Clinton—may he live to see his country freed from British stock-jobbers, and all others "who would sell their birth rights for a mess of pottage."

The memory of general Washington—his name is abused as a cloak for Tories; but revered only by democrats.

Mother Britain—she is and has been a severe stepmother.

The United States of America—may the rights of her citizens be more respected by foreign nations and more warmly defended by her own citizens.

Heads of department as they ought to be—the wheels, pulleys and pointers, but not the mainspring, weight or pendulum, which puts in motion and regulates our political time piece.

Foreign trade—May we never submit to any but on equal and honorable terms and enforce a non-intercourse with such nations as make their exclusive interest the terms of it.

Revenue—May the United States no longer pay one exacted on its own raw materials manufactured in European workshops and re-exported back to this country.

The American heroes who fought at Tripoli.

Mechanics of Europe—who oppressed and needy in their own country, might be free and abounding in this. They would be a more profitable importation to themselves and us—and are more in demand than any other foreign commodity.

The fomenters of rebellion & discord—May they soon find what they richly deserve, hemp collars.

Domestic and public manufactures—Honor and profit to those who have patriotism and industry to make and wear their own clothes and sell a surplus.

The militia of the United States—To make it the efficient force of the nation it must be classed, organized, equipped and trained. The youth made the advance corps ready to march, suffer, fight and die as their fathers have done before them.

The illustrious Thomas Jefferson, late president of the United States, may he long continue to enjoy health, and the encomiums, &c. justly bestowed by his fellow citizens.

Foreign nation—Justice to all—a surrender of our rights to none.

Commodore Rogers—The skilful corrector of a British mistake.

The infant manufactures of our country—May every citizen cherish them.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

The American union! Whom God has joined, let no man put assunder.

The state of Orleans! Adding the lustre of a new star, to our political constellation.

The memory of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN—their actions immortalized their example will elevate mankind.

The republican party—the victor of despotism—may it never become the victim of archy.

James Madison, conscious of virtue, and fearless of detraction.

The press—an intellectual torch, to enlighten but not to consume.

The belligerent powers—peace for themselves, and justice for the rest of the world.

Orders and decrees—revoked or resisted—open trade or open war.

The gallant Rodgers—an untarnished flag for his country; an honorable name for himself.

Agriculture, commerce and manufactures—the sources of national wealth, the foundations of national independence.

Education—the vital principle of free governments.

## Proposals

For publishing a newspaper in Washington, Kentucky, under the title of

**Kentucky Enquirer,**

BY J. H. & R. CORWINE & J. C. PICKETT.

IN a country like this, where useful knowledge is in the sphere of every man's attainments; and where patriotism and love of country are so generally prevalent, any attempt however elaborate or superficial, to illustrate the advantages resulting from the establishment of a free and independent Press, would be entirely superfluous. The very idea of its existence, combined with a retrospect of its importance as subsidiary to the operation of those glorious principles which form the fundamental basis of American politics, affords an irresistible argument in favour of its utility.

The KENTUCKY ENQUIRER shall be decidedly republican; or rather, (to prevent any misapprehension) democratic republican. Convinced of the efficacy of our national constitution, as embracing the patriotic principles of the revolution, the editors pledge themselves to support, with inflexible firmness, every public measure coincident with those permanent foundations of all legislative superstructure.

Ever averse to disputations, virulence and un-amicable altercation, we shall indiscriminately exclude from the columns of our paper, every sort of investigation which is not tempered with a due proportion of moderation and mildness. On the other hand, we shall receive with pleasure, and publish without hesitation, all political enquiries, communications, &c. that are compatible with our ideas of typographical decorum.

These are the circumscribed outlines of the Kentucky Enquirer;—if they receive the approbation of the public, we solicit a moderate, though adequate share of its patronage.

The publication of the "Dove" will be entirely suspended if the present contemplated establishment succeeds; if not, it will appear as usual.

## TERMS.

I. The Kentucky Enquirer shall be issued weekly. It shall be printed with a new and elegant type, on a large super-royal sheet, and shall comprise as much matter as any paper in the United States.

II. Terms of payment will be two dollars and a half per annum if paid in advance, if at the expiration of the year, three dollars.

III. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms, and must invariably be attended with the cash.

\* Persons holding subscriptions will please to return them by the 15th of October, as we expect to print the first number some time in the ensuing November.

Monday, August 5th, 1811

**Mr. & Mrs. Beck,**

WITH the greatest respect, acquaint their friends and the public, that the examination of their pupils will be on Wednesday and Thursday next—viz. Of the Young Ladies, at 9 o'clock, P. M. each day and of the Young Gentlemen, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—to which their parents, guardians and scientific men are invited. The schools will commence again on the 26th inst.

## Lottery Office.

THE next drawing of the Lexington Library Lottery which should be on Wednesday the 7th inst. will be deferred until Thursday at 3 o'clock, P. M. on account of the election.

By order of the managers,  
JOHN WRIGHT, ESQ., Agt.  
Lexington, August 6th, 1811.

N.B. A few Tickets yet for sale.—The wheel very rich.

## A SWEEPSTAKE RACE.

IS contemplated to be run for over the Lexington course on the 4th October next—two miles the heats—free for any horse, man or gelding that is entered before the first day of September.—Entrance \$200 each, half forfeit. No race unless four horses are entered. The stakes are to be made the day before the race, and put into the hands of Wm. T. Barton, who holds the subscription paper.—Weights are fixed on, time of starting, &c. in the articles or subscription paper.

The entrance, half cash, which will be the forfeit, the other in horses.

August 3, 1811.

## Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing a negro fellow named Reuben, from Stephen Lay, as said Lay neither owns said slave, nor is he authorized to dispose of him—but on the contrary he did, on the 31st day of July last, forcibly and arbitrarily take possession of the fellow, whilst in the possession of Sylvester Lay, to whom he was hired by me, as administrator of Abraham Lay, dec.

GEORGE LAY.

August 3d, 1811.

## Whereas

I GAVE my note to John Young, of Woodford county, for the payment of three hundred gallons of whiskey, dated the 21st day of March, 1809, payable within three years after date—and whereas to guard against fraud and deception on the public—

I DO hereby caution all persons not to receive said note from said John Young, or from any other person whatever, as the same has been discharged fully by me, and will not be again paid unless compelled by law.

ISAIAH BOON.

August 2d, 1811.



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back  
LEXINGTON, AUGUST 6, 1811.

The election commenced in this place yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow. At the close of the polls in the evening, the votes were as follow:

TROTTER	445
TODD	397
GRAYES	304
HAWKINS	302
RUSSALL	297
DAVIES	264
SPRINGLE	154

**ELECTIONEERING.**  
To promote the election of certain candidates, and to aid their patriotic exertions to prop the Hon. John Pope—a misstatement of facts has been published to the world which I am bound to contradict. Although such attempts to affect the public mind at this moment might have been expected, and will probably serve no other purpose than to be harped upon by the idle, yet I cannot permit an insinuation to circulate at this time, (however absurd or equivocal) which is intended to aid a party at my expense, whose motives I do not respect, and whose principles I shall invariably oppose.

It has been insinuated in print, and industriously circulated by busy individuals, in order to influence the present election, that I wrote to the editors of the "Whig" and "American," of Baltimore, requesting them to join in the hue and cry against Mr. Pope, otherwise he could not be pulled down. And that another republican editor to whom I had written, replied that he could not countenance the unjust and improper attack on Mr. Pope—and that he considered him as honest a politician as any in the United States.

This is so utterly false, that I should not condescend to contradict it, were the invention of it not placed by some, to higher authority than I am willing to attribute the fabrication. Indeed I am disposed to believe that those who sent this story into the world know that it is untrue—yet I am not surprised at its appearance, for the trade of many has long been that of calumny and detraction.

But I make this reply:—  
That I have not written to the editors of the "Baltimore American" on any subject: But when I observed Mr. Pope denounced in the republican prints at the eastward, as an apostate, and as having fled to the enemy's camp, prudence required that I should be acquainted with the correctness of the charges against him, and the grounds of the denunciation, as I wished not to censure him unjustly. I accordingly wrote to the editors of the "Whig" and "Intelligencer" for information, and those editors confirmed the charges which had previously been made. I did not solicit either of those editors to assail Mr. Pope in any way whatever—nor shall I ever resort to any indirect methods with that view.

My motives are said to be malicious. This has long been the common rant of a party against every one who dare call in question Mr. Pope's principles or infallibility. The opposition to him is political, not personal. Since his friends will have it so, I will give my reasons again in a few words.

Mr. Pope appeared to wish to convert the Senate into a Star Chamber—a proceeding worse than the Gag Law ("After I have given my vote, I am ready to meet investigation," see speech.)

He contended that Congress had powers, which if used by them would consolidate the Union, and overturn the State governments;

His latitude of construction appeared such as to authorize Congress to do any thing and every thing they pleased—and He praised the government of Connecticut which had an omnipotent legislature—and he eulogized Alexander Hamilton, who wished to give us a President and Senate for life.

Now if Mr. Pope does not admire such men and such principles, why praise them? and why hold them up to view for our imitation.

I object to those principles, because they are not republican—they are the principles which so eminently distinguish John Adams's administration—and they are the principles which governed the "apostate-bub federalists" in enacting the Gag Law, Alien Law, Bank Law, &c. &c. They are the principles which Timothy Pickens and other federalists have supported ever since.

No wonder then that the republicans give up Mr. Pope after he has left the party.—But the heresy above pointed out, is but partial—his speech on the Bank question about with such instances—and cannot be defended.

The common answer will no doubt be made—that I am "malicious"—actuated by "black injustice"—influenced by Mr. Pope's personal enemies, &c.—about the most potent arguments which the long winded and wire drawn writers can use. But I disregard such frothy nonsense.

## COMMUNICATION.

The citizens of Monticello, in Wayne county, and its vicinity met on the 4th day of July, 1811 to celebrate the birth day of American liberty. Henry Beason was chosen president, and George W. Gibbs secretary. They then proceeded to drink the following toasts, and after spending the day in mirth and festivity, they returned in the utmost harmony to their several homes.

HENRY BEASON.  
GEORGE W. GIBBS.

1. The fourth day of July—a terror to tyrants—the encouraging omen to free men.
2. The people of the United States—an everlasting Union.
3. The encouragement of home manufactures—the enemy of foreign influence.
4. The successful progress of husbandry & manufactures—the pride of America.

dry & manufactures—the pride of America.

5. The honorable course of the general government, in the present convulsion of the civilized world.

6. General Hampton and the soldiers under his command—may the American eagle be planted on the fortress of Mobile.

7. Commodore Rogers and the brave men under his command—let our foes think of '76.

8. The republican standards throughout North and South America.

9. Madison and Clinton—the statesman and the soldier.

10. Washington, Franklin and Green—their memory like the laurel, will be ever green.

11. The crowd of patriots who shone in the American Revolution.

12. Equal liberty and universal suffrage the birth right of Americans.

13. The state of Kentucky.

14. Charles Scott, Governor of Kentucky.

15. Slaughter & Hickman, candidates for the chief magistracy of Kentucky—worthy characters.

16. The state of N. Orleans—may her republican birth be useful to her, and honorable to the Union.

17. The western territories.

18. The salt-petre makers and those in pursuit of salt water in Wayne county—success to their labour.

19. The Kentucky fair—may they smile alone on the virtuous and the brave.

The Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, yesterday elected MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Esq. Cashier of the Branch Bank in Lexington, in place of ANDREW F. PRICE, Esq. resigned; and Mr. JOHN T. PENDLETON, Clerk of the Bank of Kentucky, in place of M. T. SCOTT, Esq. promoted. *Palladium.*

NEW-YORK, June 28.

MR. ROBERT SMITH.

This gentleman, agreeably to what has been predicted by his enemies, and promised by his friends, has opened his battery upon the executive. From the character of the Ex-Secretary, and the secret combination subsisting between the federal party and the aristocracy of this state, to supplant Mr. Madison, it is in all things exactly what we expected. The opposition to the president, and the measures of the general government, is reduced to a system, which will be more fully disclosed, as the time approaches for the next presidential election. This system has originated in this state, and is intended to produce a diversion in favor of a certain individual; who has never lost sight of the ultimate object of his ambition, to affect the destruction of Mr. Madison's popularity.—Mr. Smith has been made unwittingly the tool in the hands of the aristocracy to answer their purposes, in effecting a change in the executive magistracy of the Union. They will endeavor to enlist an Eastern and perhaps a Western combination in opposition to what they are pleased to term a dangerous Southern influence. Such are the workings of ambitious demagogues—such are the despicable measures employed by a discontented faction, to supplant a man who has grown grey in the service of his country and whose arduous exertions have from his first appearance in public life, been solely directed to its happiness and welfare. We shall not remain silent spectators of the contest—we shall not suffer the reputation of a Madison to be sullied by any measures devised by treachery, supported by falsehood and asserted by ambition.

Public Advertiser.

## REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Salem, Massachusetts, previous to the day of election on which these patriots triumphed over the friends of anarchy & enemies of the Union, the following resolution was amongst others adopted:

WHEREAS, during the continuance of the embargo, several essays appeared in the Boston federal papers in favor of a separation of the states, and several other towns in this Commonwealth did at their meetings pass resolutions that the embargo act, which had been decided by the Court to be constitutional, was unconstitutional & not to be obeyed, and that all officers who in the discharge of their duty should execute it should be held infamous. And whereas, at that period, volunteer associations were organized, who armed themselves to oppose the law. And whereas during the same period the legislature of Massachusetts did appoint the President of the Senate & the Speaker of the House with unlimited powers to carry on a correspondence with persons unwavering, and for unacknowledged purposes. And whereas, we believe that the inevitable tendency of such conduct is to destroy the constitution dissolve the Union, and to subvert all government, and has been the means of continuing the aggressions of England and France. Whereas, we have witnessed with the deepest anxiety an attempt to renew the same course of conduct in a resolution passed at Boston on Sunday the 31st of March last, which resolution was seconded and advocated by the President of the Senate and in which resolution it is declared that the non-intercourse is unjust and oppressive, and "must and will be resisted."

Resolved, That cordially co-operating with our patriotic fellow citizens in Marblehead we will defend, with our lives and fortunes, our constitution and laws—and that we will hold ourselves ready to march at a moment's warning and aid in the execution of the laws, and in defeating foreign invasion or domestic treason.

At a similar meeting of the republicans of Marblehead, whose citizens have with such steady zeal supported their country's cause, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That whereas the constitution of the United States has secured to every citizen, the right to keep and bear arms, it is incumbent on every honest patriot, whether exempt from military duty or not, to arm & equip himself for the purpose of aiding at a moment's warning in the suppression of any treasonable opposition to the laws. Although we do most sincerely deprecate civil commotion, yet we cannot for an instant put the evils of it in comparison with the liberty and independence, which was so nearly brought by the marauders of the revolution. We do not hesitate to declare that we are ready, again, if necessary, to take the field in defence of this liberty & independence, and sacrifice every boon to the love of our country. As in the

days of the revolution, so in the present time the republicans of Marblehead are ready to test their patriotism by sealing with the blood of the companions, brothers, and children of those who bled at Bunker's Hill and Trenton.

## BRITISH CAPTURES.

The ship Thomas Wilson, Brown, belonging to Philadelphia, was captured on Saturday last off the capes of Delaware, on her return voyage from Tomning, with a full cargo of glass and linen, by the British sloop of war Atlantic, in company with the Tartarus. The plea of capture was false papers. They took out all the passengers and men, except the captain, cook and boy, and ordered her for Halifax. The passengers and men were put on board one of our pilot-boats off Sandy Hook, and arrived at this port late last evening. One of the officers of the Atlantic came up in the pilot-boat, charged with dispatches.—*N. Y. Pap.*

We are indebted to a mercantile house of the first respectability for the following.

## EXTRACT.

Dated Liverpool, June 21st, 1811.

"The measures of our government with respect to the orders in council have not undergone any change; they are still maintained.—Recently your charge d'affaires at London, received official intelligence from Paris, respecting the restoration of the American vessels and property sequestered since the 3d of Nov. a list of those has been in circulation, amounting to about 20 sail of shipping. Last week the adjourned cases of the Fox and other American vessels, brought into our ports under our orders since the above date, were proceeded on, and the opinion of the judge of the Admiralty Court was given at length, and thence it was evident, that nothing short of a formal repeal of British orders, accompanied by a retrospective clause, directing a specific restitution of the Americans brought in, could sanction his protecting them. Sentence would have been pronounced, but that the agents for the claimants procured an official note from the American charge d'affaires to the secretary of state, detail the late act of the French government: the judge was consequently induced to postpone his final adjudication until he had communicated with ministers. In this postponement we have pleasure in recognising what we consider an indication of an intention to rescind the Orders, when our government is satisfied of the substantial revocation of the French Decrees. The enemy still persevere in his favorite object of impairing our resources by the exclusion of our exports; he is indefatigably employed in guarding every avenue on the continent against them, and hitherto with a success severely felt. On the other hand, the campaign in the peninsula has opened with terrible effect; and from the victories of the British armies, the country will probably become more than ever engaged in the permanent support of the Spanish cause. In these circumstances, we cannot however but perceive an encouragement to each government to persevere in the contest, and by perseverance still further see removed the prospect of a disposition to peace."

## NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Capt. Buckley arrived at New York on the 22d ult. informs that on the Saturday preceding off the capes of the Delaware, 40 miles from land, he witnessed an engagement between two ships of war which continued from 4 till half past six o'clock P. M. when one of the ships struck. After the engagement, an officer from one of them came on board Capt. B's ship, the *Aen Eliza*, who proved to be an officer from the British sloop of war *Atalanta*, capt. Hickey, who informed that the ship had just struck to the *Atalanta*, was the French frigate *Interpretante*, of 32 guns, bound from Brest to New-York with dispatches, and some cargo. The *Atalanta* had one man killed and four wounded. The *Interpretante* had 30 killed and four wounded. The *Atalanta* mounts 24 guns. Capt. Buckley did not learn how long the French ship had been out, or what became of the despatches.

N. Y. Gaz.

## INDIANS.

VINCENNES, July 27.

For some days past very considerable alarm has existed in this place and its neighborhood, occasioned by the approach of the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, the brother of the Prophet, with a considerable number of Indians.

The hostile intentions which have been so unequivocally manifested by this insolent banditti, and the information which has been conveyed from various sources, as well to our governor, as to general William Clark, the Indian agent at St. Louis, that it had been determined to surprise this place, were sufficient to excite the attention of the people, and that of the Executive of the territory. By captain Wilson, whom we mentioned as having been sent some time since on a mission to the Prophet by the Governor, the former was informed that the Governor insisted upon his bringing but a small party with him in his contemplated visit to this place; with this injunction he positively complied to comply.—He has however isolated his word, and he is now within a short distance of us with a number of men which are totally unnecessary, if peace is his object, and which, but for the military preparations which the Governor has made, would be sufficient to sack and burn this town, and murder its inhabitants. Fifty-three canoes, have certainly been counted, bearing from two to ten men each, and there are besides a number that have come by land; we cannot estimate the whole at less than 250 or 300 men—there are visible; what further number may be

secreted in the woods to the north of us, or are coming on, we know not—at any rate, appearances are such as to require that every precaution be taken.

Since Sunday last Tecumseh has been within 70 or 80 miles of us with his band, and has not yet arrived—what can be the cause of this delay, but to tire us out, and put us off our guard? Every thing tends more fully to convince us of the propriety, —nay, the absolute necessity of the defensive measures adopted by our Executive—and we feel confident that the preparations for defence made by the governor, will deter him at this time from making any attempt to put his villainous scheme into execution, or of its certain failure, should he dare to undertake it.

On Thursday last, capt. Wilson was sent up by the governor to meet Tecumseh, and to ascertain the cause of his delay, and to know when he would be down—captain Wilson returned yesterday, and reports, that after a great deal of evasion and equivocation on the part of Tecumseh, he informed him he would be here to day. He had, however, not arrived when this paper was put to press.

New-York, July 20.

## VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived here the pilot boat schooner Matchless, in 32 days from Bordeaux, having sailed from that port on the 17th June.

By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser learn verbally, that all the American vessels in the ports of France have been liberated, which arrived there since the 2d of November, upon condition that they take away the proceeds of their outward cargoes in silks, wine, brandy, &c.

We further learn, that Gen. Massena passed through Bordeaux on the 8th of June, on his way to Paris from his army in Spain.

No intelligence had reached Bordeaux of a war having broke out between France and Russia, nor of any new battles in Spain or Portugal.

We have received a file of French papers to the 10th of June, but they are very barren of news.

We understand, several letters were received in town yesterday by the Matchless, stating that the French Government have it in immediate contemplation to reduce the present duties one-half, (tobacco excepted) on all produce of America going direct to France.

The Union, from Gibraltar, is below. Advices at Gibraltar, 8th June, via Malta of 16th May, announce peace between Russia and Turkey, and war between the former power and France. The skirmishing on the frontiers of Spain and Portugal continued and it was reported at Lisbon on the 10th, that the allies had fallen back. One of the latest Gibraltar papers mention the report of a Battle near Lerida, and the subsequent retreat of the French into Seville. Markets dull.

(Phil. Gaz.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—A second battle is stated to have been fought on the 22d May, by some accounts at Lhida, and by others at Frenxal between Soult's army reinforced by Regnier's division, and the allies reinforced by the two divisions brought by Lord Wellington who had taken the Command of the whole.

The issue is represented as far more decisive than that of the action of the 16th.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Aurora, dated

"Lisbon, June 10, 1811.

"I have but a few moments to drop you a line—having but just returned from Santarem, where I have been a fortnight, and should remain till August, had not the general conservation that prevails, induced me to return to this place without delay, a dreadful battle has just been fought between the combined British and Portuguese against the French; every account makes the slaughter dreadful; of the British there remain dead on the field 12,000 men—every thing here at my arrival I found in the greatest confusion; and it is very plain from the movements and preparations by land and water, that they expect the French here shortly."

The laws enforced.—The admiralty court has lately been held at Norfolk under judge Tyler; when the case of the United States against Lewis, master of the ship Adams, and two others his sureties, came on for argument.—Hay for the United States—Fazewell and Taylor for the defendants. As this is the first embargo bond case that has come upon its merits, the opinion of the court must be deemed of great importance. After a full argument, judgment was given for the plaintiff in the penalty of the bond, twenty three thousand dollars. The laws will not always be inflected with impunity.

Enquirer.

A letter from a gentleman at Natchez to his friend in Pittsburg, dated June 30, says, "We hourly expect to hear of an attack on the fort of Mobile by a fleet of gun boats.—It is said to be inevitable."

Accounts from Georgia, states that the militia are under orders to march at a moments warning.

## Broke Away

FROM this town on Tuesday evening last, a small BLACK HORSE, with a good saddle and plated stirrup irons. The horse is a stray—he was taken up agreeably to law. Whoever can give information to the printer hereof, shall be generously rewarded.

August 5th, 1811.

Taken up by William Caskey, IN Bath county, on Slate creek, near Slate forge, a DARK ROAN MARE, a natural pacer, 14 1/2 hands high, a year in her forehead, both hind feet white, shod before, her mane hangs on the near side, judged to be 11 or 12 years old, appraised to \$8 before me, this 4th day of June, 1811.

ELIHU OWINGS.

## War Department, July 10, 1811.

Notice is hereby Given.

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon on the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all Rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1812, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1813, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz.

1st. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Territory of Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio and the Illinois, Indiana and Louisiana Territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi or Orleans territories and their vicinities.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th. At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.

17th. Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts—and for the armories and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June, 1812, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1813.

A ration to consist of 1 1/2 lbs. of beef, or 3/4 of a pound salted pork, 18 ounces of bread or flour, 1 gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of 2 quarts of salt, 4 quarts of vinegar, 4 lbs. of soap and 1 1/2 lbs. of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chicago, Fort Osage and Belle Vue for 6 months in advance; and at each of the ports on the Western Waters, for at least 3 months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contracts now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on sea board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding 2 months.

W. EUSTIS.

The editors of News-papers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

July 17, 1811.

Clark county, sec. June 7, 1811.

Taken up by Samuel McCrary, living on Lullberg's bay horse about fourteen hands high, with a small star in his forehead, five years old no brand perceptible—appraised to \$16, before me.

JOSEPH CLARK, J. P. C. C.

Harrison county, sec.

Taken up by Robert Craigh, living in Harrison county, at Samuel Lamm's Mill, a black stud colt, with a blaze face and white hind feet, supposed to be two years old this spring—appraised to \$7, before Litchton Robinson, Esq. the 19, of April, 1811.

W. MOORE, C. C. C.

## Taken

FROM the bar of Mr. Satterwhite's tavern, while living on Main street, a new bottle-green SURTOUT COAT: the person who took it, will be so good as to return it.



## POETRY.

### THE EXILE.

Adieu to the scenes where once fondly I roved,  
In the day of my boyhood untainted by art;  
Adieu to the groves, to my sweet native bow-  
ers,  
Forever I leave you, forever we part.

Yet my sorrow worn heart shall frequently  
dwell  
On the scenes which kind nature unfolded to  
view,  
And the oak to remembrance will ever be dear,  
'Twas there to Paulina I vowed to be true.

And must I then leave you? one last, lingering  
look  
At the once happy mansion, now happy no  
more,  
Adieu then forever, ye scenes of my youth  
And welcome despair on some fair distant  
shore.

Poor, faint, broken hearted, the victim of  
love,  
I wander afar from the climes of the west,  
Paulina's departed, no more shall I clasp,  
With the fervor of love, the sweet maid to  
my breast

Last night as I knelt on the green sodded  
grave,  
I plucked the wild flowers that flourished  
around,  
I thought of her charms and my heart throbb'd  
with pain,  
And wild with despair, I embraced the cold  
ground.

Ah! never shall peace this sad bosom inhabit,  
'Till death's fatal shaft deeply pierces my  
breast.  
Ah! then, my freed soul all enraptured shall  
fly,  
Paulina I'll join in the mansions of rest.

From the (New York) Columbian.

### THE IRISH ORPHAN.

A Dialogue, supposed to have taken place  
between a citizen of New-York, and a female  
Irish emigrant:

**Citizen.**  
Irish maiden, whither fly you?  
Whence the moisture on your cheek?  
Danger here shall not come nigh you—  
Tell me what, and whom, you seek.

**Irish Girl.**  
Pity, sir, a hapless stranger,  
Friendless on a foreign shore!  
Much alas! I fear of danger—  
I'm from Erin just come o'er.

**Citizen.**  
Where's your kindred, friends, protector?  
Sure you ventured not alone!  
Had you not some kind director?  
Mother, sister—have you none?

**Irish Girl.**  
Yes, I have—I had a brother,  
Once a widowed parent's stay;  
Yes, alas! I had a mother—  
Both by fate were snatch'd away!

**Citizen.**  
Then, an orphan, unprotected,  
You have lost your native isle,  
To Columbia's shore directed,  
Where you meet no kindred's smile?

**Irish Girl.**  
No—a parent, and a brother,  
With me from oppression run;  
Death deprived me of my mother—  
Cruel Britons press'd her son!

**Citizen.**  
Under freedom's banner sailing,  
Just in view of freedom's shore,  
Brightening prospects hope was hailing,  
Whispering future bliss in store:

**Irish Girl.**  
When we spied the flag of Britain,  
Where foreboding fancy read  
Some impending evil written—  
How my bosom beat with dread!

**Citizen.**  
First a shot our course arrested,  
Then their slaves disgrac'd our deck,  
Fathers from their children wrenched!  
Sons from parent's—sister's neck!

**Irish Girl.**  
Spare! (I cried) O spare my brother!  
Spare him for a parent's sake!  
Save! O save him! (cried my mother),  
Or his sisters heart will break!

**Citizen.**  
Smiling pirates! they but mock'd us!  
Laugh'd at fond affection's grief  
And with brutal language shock'd us  
While we wept without relief!

**Irish Girl.**  
But when from us they departed,  
Shrieks of anguish pierc'd the air!  
Then my mother, broken hearted,  
Fell, the victim of despair!

**Citizen.**  
Pity, then, a hapless stranger,  
Friendless, on a foreign shore!  
O, protect a maid from danger,  
Who, for comfort, looks no more!

**Irish Girl.**  
Yes, fair daughter of oppression,  
Exile from Hibernia's plains,  
Victim of the curs'd aggression  
Which the flag of freedom stains:

**Citizen.**  
Here I swear to be thy brother;  
See a sister in my wife;  
Find a parent in my mother—  
I'll protect thee with my life.

SELIM.

A most astonishing musical instrument, na-  
med, as we are told, the Philo-Harmonico, has  
been imported in the ship Calpe, from France.  
It imitates all other instruments, and during  
two months, in Paris, drew an immense con-  
course. Even the Emperor and his Empress  
went to hear it, and expressed the greatest de-  
light at its perfection and harmony. We un-  
derstand that as soon as a convenient place is  
found for setting it up, the inhabitants of this  
town will be gratified with the sight and melo-  
dy of this chief d'œuvre in instrumental music.  
After its exhibition in this town, it will be  
transported to the principal places in the United  
States.

**Civilization!**—A boxing match took place  
at Maudslayi, in the neighborhood of London,  
on the 21st of May, for 100 guineas.  
The Champions were *Molineux*, (the famous  
black man from New-York), and a young Eng-  
lishman named *Rimmer*. In the course of 15  
rounds, the black pounded his antagonist most  
tremendously; when lords, nobles, sweeps,

ploughmen, fighting men and assistants, from  
pique or sympathy, crowded in the ring and  
fought promiscuously about twenty minutes!  
—There was present, at this brutal exhibition  
about fifteen thousand spectators of all ranks.  
Whig.

A writing-master in Islington has contrived to  
carry off a young lady-scholar, with a fortune  
of £20,000. A few days before the elopement,  
he was asked by her guardian, "how mis-  
came on with her writing?" To which the mas-  
ter very dryly replied, "vastly well, sir, for I shall  
soon put her into *joining hands*."

In rebuilding the town of Schwartz, which was  
burnt during the late war between France  
and Austria, there were found in the vaults of  
the Cathedral, the bodies of 300 persons, who  
in seeking refuge from the flames and the sword  
had been entombed alive, to suffer the most  
dreadful of all deaths, that of hunger.

London paper.

We frequently observe, in the Lynchburg [V.]  
Star, paragraphs of singular construction. The  
following is a late one:  
"O Yes—Constables Ahoi!"

"Various communications from surrounding  
counties declare many of you to be, a set of  
negligent, faithless pettifoggings, privateering  
ninnyhammers, nincompoops, that seize all you  
can, and clutch what you get; that after the money  
has been collected, you shut public places, and  
the presence of those, who have trusted their  
accounts and bonds to your collection, which the  
Cash I say, in imitation of your superiors, you  
love to handle a while, for the sake of speculation  
or for other purposes, until it slips entirely  
through your fingers the wrong way. Now, take  
the hint—Come forward—show your faces  
and let every d—l have his due, or mark the  
consequences."

From the Shamrock.

We find of late an unusual spirit of seeming  
liberality breathed through the country prints  
in England towards their fellow slaves in Ire-  
land; we cannot attribute this change to any  
laudable feelings of sympathy for the sufferings  
of Ireland. Such we have ever put out of the  
question. The eyes of the people of England  
have been lately opened to their real interest,  
and they seem to feel the weight of their de-  
pendance on a people whom their proud and  
unjust rulers have so long and so successfully  
misrepresented. The people of England, we  
repeat it, begin to feel the imperious necessity  
of "conciliating Ireland" as necessary to their  
own safety—they now find that "tribulation is  
coming upon them, and destruction, as a tempest,  
is at hand" therefore cry aloud for the mea-  
sure. How far Irishmen may contribute to  
shield their hithe-to implacable foe, we cannot  
say, but fear the acknowledged generosity of  
their nature may lead them into the fatal error  
still cherishing the monster that stung their  
political and civil liberty to death.

From the Shamrock.

A very interesting work, the *Travels of Col.  
Pike in the Louisiana country* &c. has been  
lately published in Philadelphia, in a thick 8vo  
volume.

The author has given a simple narrative of  
facts, in the form of a journal: and when we  
reflect that he was a soldier of fortune, de-  
prived of the advantages of classical and scientific  
education—that in the execution of his voyage,  
he was astronomer, surveyor, commander,  
orator, negotiator, spy, guide and hunter; of-  
ten exposed to hunger and cold, to bodily fa-  
tigue, and mental anxiety, and that, without  
aid, he prepared his work for the press, we are  
astonished at the performance, and know not  
which to admire most, the heroic courage and  
perseverance of the soldier, or the discrimina-  
ting mind of the self-taught philosopher.

N. Intelligencer.

It is understood that Lucien Bonaparte  
has lately become a creditor of the United  
States to a considerable amount (upwards  
of 50,000 dollars)—having purchased that  
amount of 3 per cent stock of the United  
States from the British bankers or stock-  
holders.

The quantity of Flour inspected in the  
town of Alexandria in the six months ex-  
tending 15th June, 1811, was 140,164 barrels,  
and 11,221 half barrels. Nat. In.

**PIKE'S EXPEDITIONS.**  
A very interesting work, the *Travels of Col.  
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**Doctor M'Calla's Works**  
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THE  
BOOKSTORE OF  
Maccoun, Tilford & Co.  
And at the office of  
The Kentucky Gazette,

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, Moral, Lit-  
erary and Political, in 2 vol. 8vo.

The following short extract from Doctor Hol-  
lingshead's funeral discourse on the author,  
will serve to give the reader an idea of his  
character.

"With powers of mind equal to his piety  
and benevolence, he justly held a conspicuous  
place in the foremost rank of eminent and  
good men. He was a profound scholar, com-  
bining the wisdom of antiquity with the re-  
finement of modern literature. In biblical  
learning, criticism and sacred history, he was  
exceeded by none.

"As a preacher, the elegance of his manner,  
the perspicuity of his style, the abundant  
variety of his information, enforced by a manly  
and almost unrivalled eloquence at once char-  
med, convinced and instructed."

Extract of a letter from a clergyman of respect-  
ability, in this state, to the editor.

"I have just consulted, as far as time has  
permitted, Dr. M'Calla's mode of treating  
some subjects, and am exceedingly glad that  
such a work has found its way to this country  
at this time. There is indeed a beautiful sim-  
plicity of style, and remarkable perspicuity. I  
think his thoughts are happily expressed on the  
atonement, existence of moral evil, and the  
causes of infidelity, subjects of great impor-  
tance in our day."

The above work may also be had at the  
office of the Reporter.

Fayette County,

Taken up by Samuel Baxler,  
March 17th, 1811, living four miles from Lex-  
ington on Russell's road, a Strawberry roan  
filley, two years old, twelve hands high and  
upwards, both hind feet white above the pas-  
tern joints and the right fore foot white above  
the hock, docked, blazed face, her mane hangs  
on the left side, no brand or other natural  
mark—appraised to \$10.

A. Garrett, D. C. & Co.

N. B. The above should have been inserted  
in the year 1810, but owing to a mistake it  
was not lodged with the printer until the present  
time.

## Brass Foundry.

I. WOODRUFF, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT  
THEY HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE  
Brass Founding Business

AT THEIR SHOP IN LEXINGTON, OPPO-  
SITE THE BRANCH BANK,

WHENE they intend carrying it on in all  
its various branches. Having procur-  
ed the best of workmen from New-York, they  
confidently hope, by their promptitude and at-  
tention, that they will give general satisfac-  
tion. They have constantly on hand, and for  
sale, a general assortment of

BRASS AND IRONS,  
SHOVELS & TONGS,  
DOOR KNOCKERS &c. &c.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns,  
which they will dispose of much lower than  
such articles have heretofore sold in the west-  
ern country. All kinds of machinery, clock  
work, &c. cast on the shortest notice.

Still Cocks, Rivets &c. always on  
hand.

The highest price in cash will be given  
for

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

I. W. & Co. continue to carry on at the a-  
bove place, the

SILVER PLATING AND SILVER-  
SMITH BUSINESS.

IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES,  
And have constantly on hand, ready for deliv-  
ery, every description of

Carriage and Harness Mounting,  
Carriage and Gig Springs,  
Carriage Lace, Fringe & Tassels,  
Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c. &c.

Of new and very elegant fashions, which  
they have just received from Philadelphia,  
ALSO ON HAND, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Ware.

July 20, 1811.

State of Kentucky.

Montgomery Circuit, sct. July Term, 1811.  
Arthur Conley compl.  
against

Nathan Smith, Thomas Miller, James French  
and others defts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court  
that Thomas Miller is not an inhabitant of  
this commonwealth, and he not having entered  
his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules  
of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless  
he do appear here on or before the third day  
of the next court, file his answer plea or demur  
to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same  
will be taken for confessed against him. And  
it is further ordered that a copy of this order  
be published eight weeks successively in some  
daily authorised news-paper, according to law  
in this state.

A copy attested,  
THO: TRIPLETT, JR., D. C. M. C. C.

State of Kentucky.

Montgomery circuit, sct. July Term, 1811.  
William Calk compl.  
against

William Reid, John Rodes  
Raglin and others defts.

THIS day came the complainant by his at-  
torney and it appearing to the satisfaction  
of the court that the defendant John Mayo,  
Thomas Hines, John Rodes Raglin and the  
heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Lynn  
dec. Anthony Bockner and William Boothe,  
are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and  
they not having entered their appearance here-  
in agreeable to law and the rules of this court.  
It is therefore ordered that unless they do ap-  
pear here on or before the third day of our  
next October term, file their answer to the  
complainant's bill, plea or demur, that the  
same will be taken for confessed against them.  
And it is further ordered that a copy of this  
order be published eight weeks successively,  
in some daily authorised newspaper, accord-  
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A copy. Attest,  
M. HARRISON, C. M. C. C.

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## MACCOUN, TILFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR

SALE THE FOLLOWING

NEW BOOKS.

The British Cicero; or a selec-  
tion of the most admired speeches in the En-  
glish language; arranged under three distinct  
heads of popular, parliamentary and judicial or-  
atory, with historical illustrations: to which is  
prefixed an introduction to the study and prac-  
tice of eloquence—by Thomas Browne L. L. D.  
3 vols. 8vo.

The life of Napoleon Bonaparte,  
containing every authentic particular by which  
his extraordinary character has been formed,  
with a concise history of the events that have  
occasioned his unparalleled elevation, and a phi-  
losophical review of his manners and policy as a  
soldier, statesman and a sovereign: includ-  
ing memoirs and original anecdotes of the  
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